

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA;

Received up to 5th May, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 3rd and 4th May, gives the substance of an English pamphlet

Circulation,
240 copies.

A pamphlet entitled Old Hindu's Hope, printed at Calcutta.

entitled Old Hindu's Hope, which has lately been printed in Calcutta; approves of the proposal made by the author for the establishment of a Hindu National Congress to promote the interests of all classes of the Hindu community; and observes that the time is looming in the distance when the proposal will be an accomplished fact.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 28th April, contains a picture in

Circulation,
156 copies.

Frequent appeals made to the public for subscriptions.

which India is represented as a native teased by a number of flies, called subscriptions, which he tries to drive off by a fan.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Naiyar-i-Ázam* (Moradabad), of the 29th April, com-

Circulation,
175 copies.

Alleged mal-administration in Tonk.

plains that the Nawáb of Tonk takes no interest in the management of the affairs of his State, and that his officials and relatives greatly oppress the people. The Government of India should have appointed a better man than His Highness as successor to Nawáb Muhammad Ali Khán, whom it had deposed on account of the prevalence of mal-administration in the State. If His High-

ness takes no immediate steps to improve the administration, the *Naiyar-i-Azam* will publish a full account of the tyranny and oppression prevailing in Tonk.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Ainu-l-Akhabar* (Moradabad), of the 30th April, complains that in some parts of the Rampur State the proceedings of Qazis are highly objectionable. Qazi Shamsu-l-Islam, who solemnizes marriages within the limits of tahsil Sukwar, insists upon a fee of Re. 1-4-0 even from the poor, and the law of the State does not allow the people to engage the services of any other Qazi. The Council of Regency should inquire into the matter and remedy the evil.

Appointment of an additional English teacher to the Nawab of Rampur.

Circulation,
185 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhabar* (Etawah), of the 28th April, says that Mr. Budden, the Headmaster of the Bareilly High School, has been appointed English teacher to Nawab Hamid Ali Khan. It is to be regretted that the State treasury is being burdened with unnecessary expenses. The Nawab's younger brother should also have been taken to Naini Tal with His Highness. In that case Mr. Phillips would have been able to teach both the princes, and no additional teacher would have been required.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 28th April, observes that it appears from the Secretary of State's despatch that the Commission found Mr. Crawford guilty on the charge of improper borrowing, but not on that of bribery and corruption. If Mr. Crawford received no bribes, why has Hanumant Rao been sentenced to imprisonment, and why have fifty native Magistrates been dismissed? Is it possible that Hanumant Rao should have kept to himself the large sums of money which he had received as bribes? Mr. Crawford's influential friends represented him to be the victim of a conspiracy. The Commission appears to have accepted the story as true, but the Governor of Bombay and the public do not believe it. The Commission convicted Mr. Crawford of improper borrowing of money, but acquitted him of the more serious charge of corruption. The Bombay

Government recommended him for punishment on the charge of which he had been convicted, and suggested that another Commission should be appointed to inquire into the other charge. The Secretary of State acquiesced in the finding of the Commission and ordered Mr. Crawford to be dismissed. The Secretary of State's decision is generally viewed with satisfaction, inasmuch as, in spite of all the efforts made by Mr. Crawford's influential friends on his behalf, the Secretary of State has not allowed him to escape scot-free. It reflects great credit on Lord Reay that he had the courage to expose such a gross scandal. Mr. Crawford had long been misbehaving himself, but none of Lord Reay's predecessors had the courage to institute an inquiry. Sir James Fergusson had contented himself with the mere administration of a warning. Lord Reay has freed the Bombay Civil Service of a black sheep, and cannot be too highly praised for his justice, courage and firmness of mind.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 24th April, referring to the report of the Crawford

Circulation,
185 copies.

The same.

Commission, observes that the report consists of three big volumes. The length of the Judge's report or judgment in a case depends on the rank or position of the accused. Had Mr. Crawford been a native, the report of the Commission would have occupied only one or two pages. There appears to be no good reason why Mr. Crawford has been recommended for a pension by some persons. They should remember that a pension is the reward of good service.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 24th April, gives the substance of the Secretary of State's

Circulation,
250 copies.

The same.

despatch regarding the Crawford case, and observes that, obviously, natives are not satisfied with the decision of Lord Cross. It would seem that his lordship considered it inexpedient to convict a high European officer of corruption. His proceeding is in accordance with British policy in such cases. Lord Reay deserves high praise for the impartiality and firmness exhibited by him in the case.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 3rd May, complains that

Circulation,
250 copies.

Treatment of convicts in

jail officials show undue indulgence to well-to-do convicts who give them

bribes. The officials give such convicts light work or get their work done for them by other convicts, and allow them, moreover, to use tobacco, opium or other such forbidden drugs, and to carry on correspondence with their friends and relatives, and so forth; while the poor convicts, who cannot afford to pay bribes, are treated with undue severity. Government should take steps with a view to put a stop to this unsatisfactory state of things.

Circulation,
690 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 1st May, observes that the complaint made by some persons, to the effect that Government collects the land revenue with severity, is unfounded. The spring crops having been damaged by hail in some parts of the Azamgarh district, the collection of the revenue instalment was at once suspended by Government in those parts. The indulgence shown to the agricultural classes in Azamgarh has been viewed with satisfaction by their brethren throughout the country. The condition of landholders in native States is very unsatisfactory: they possess no rights, and are mere farmers in many States. If any farmer in a State improves his land, the State officials deprive him of the land on one pretext or other. The frequent interference of Government in the affairs of native States is due to such high-handedness on the part of the State officials.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), of the 28th and 30th April, urges upon natives the importance of forming joint stock companies, and asks the Indian universities, landlords and educated natives to co-operate with each other in improving agriculture, which is the principal industry of the country.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), of the 2nd May, approves of the new sewerage scheme for Benares, but condemns the Municipal Board of Benares for sanctioning the scheme with undue haste, without taking the inhabitants of the town into its confidence. It should have fully explained the advantages of the scheme to

the people, and consulted them as to the best way of increasing the municipal income to meet the additional expenditure which the scheme will involve. The *Hindustán* refers to the large public meeting held at Benares on the 27th April, and observes that the meeting passed resolutions condemning the Municipal Board for not giving the people sufficient time to consider Mr. Hughes' scheme, and for not consulting them in the matter of increasing taxation. The *Hindustán* hopes that the Local Government will comply with the request of the meeting, and give the people four months' time to consider the scheme. Benares being one of the principal Hindu sacred places, the Hindu nobility and gentry throughout India should contribute towards the cost of the scheme, and a tax should be levied from all pilgrims who visit Benares. In that case the entire burden would not fall on the inhabitants of that city. (The *Bharat Jiwan*, Benares, of the 29th April, gives a brief account of the public meeting held at Benares on the 27th April, and hopes that the Local Government will give its best attention to the representations of the meeting. The *Bharat Jiwan* is of opinion that the proposed increase in taxation will press heavily on the people.)

The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 29th April, complains that natives are being reduced to poverty by litigation, and urges upon them the importance of reviving the old panchait system for the settlement of their disputes. The editor does not approve of the suggestion made by Sir Richard Garth and other gentlemen for a reduction of court-fees, on the ground that a reduction of the fees would tend to encourage litigation.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 26th April, received on the 30th idem, complains that the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of the Taráí in the Kumaun Division, who exercise civil, criminal and revenue powers in the district, live at Naini Tal for eight months of the year, and that consequently the people who have occasion to deal with their courts during their residence on the hills are exposed to much unnecessary trouble and expense.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Migration of the district officials of the Taráí to Naini Tal during the hot weather.

The long absence of the district officials from their headquarters is also open to other objections. When the Assistant Superintendent of the Terái, who is in charge of Kashipur, goes to Naini Tal, Kashipur is left in charge of the Tahsildár, who is prone to abuse his power and oppress the people. The late Tahsildár, who has been charged with having instigated the murder of his private servant, was a great friend of persons of bad character, who, relying on his protection, levied blackmail from traders. The *Najmu-l-Hind* then gives a brief account of the murder case in which the Tahsildár is implicated, and urges that the Assistant Superintendent of the Terái should not be allowed to retire to Naini Tal. The Judges of the High Court remain on the plains during the hot weather. If the European Assistant Superintendent of the Terái finds the heat of that place intolerable, a native Deputy Collector had better be deputed there in his place.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 22nd April, received on the 3rd May, gives an account of the Lieutenant-Governor's late visit to Bijnor. Lieutenant-Governor's late visit to Bijnor, publishing His Honor's speech at the darbár held to bestow on Rájá Sham Singh the sanad conferring on him the title of Rájá, and is glad to notice that Sir Auckland Colvin takes special interest in Bijnor. The inhabitants of that place should be proud of the circumstance that His Honor has been pleased to visit it twice in the course of a year.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 28th April, concurs with the *Pioneer* in thinking that Tahsildárs in the North-Western Provinces should be relieved of the work of registration, and that separate registrars should be appointed there, as has already been done in Oudh.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Circulation,
63 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 30th April, regrets to say that lately frequent attempts have been made by Christian missionaries to convert native boys and girls to Christianity by force. A Hindu girl, named Gurdai, who was being taken away by two Native Christian women by railway for conversion to the Christian

religion, was released from them by the police at the Umballa station and sent back to her parents at Amritsar. It remains to be seen what punishment will be inflicted on the Native Christian women. A Bengali boy, 15 years old, has been made a convert by the Christian missionaries at Allahabad, and the case is pending before the High Court. A thorough inquiry is being made by the court, whose decision will settle the question of conversion, once for all. The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* thinks that Christian missionaries are not justified in inducing boys and girls, who are minors, to change their religion. In conclusion, the editor urges that natives should make their own arrangements for the education of their girls, and should not allow them to come in contact with missionary ladies.

The *Ālam-i-Taswīr* (Cawnpore), of the 30th April, refers to a public meeting held in the Cawnpore Town Hall on the 24th idem, under the auspices of Shaikh Altaf Husain, Khan Bahadur, and Dr. Mahendro Nath. Mr. Moule, the District Magistrate, who was to start for England on leave on the 25th April, was invited to sit for a picture. All the local officials and respectable private gentlemen of Cawnpore were present on the occasion.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Rumour as to the rewards bestowed by the Rampur State on the Tahsildār and the late City Inspector of Police, Moradabad.

The *Charpuz* (Moradabad), of the 28th April, says that it is rumoured that when the late Nawāb of Rampur and General Azimu-l-din Khan paid a visit to Moradabad last year, on the occasion of the Exhibition, the General induced His Highness to bestow a house on the Tahsildār of Moradabad as a reward for his good services. If the rumour be well-founded, the Collector had better make an inquiry into the matter and find out what good services were rendered by the Tahsildār to the State of Rampur. If the house was sold to the Tahsildār, why was the sale made by the General? Was the State in want of money? Abdullah Khan, the late City Inspector of Police at Moradabad, has also received a house, called the Kala Mahāl, from the Rampur State, and the transfer of the house has even been registered in the Tahsildār's office.

Circulation,
173 copies.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 3rd May, gives the number of the students of the Muhammadan College at Aligarh who have passed the Entrance, the Intermediate, and the B. A. Examinations of the Allahabad University this year, and highly praises the staff and the managers of the College for the good results. The *Āzād* is glad to notice that Ahmadu-l-din, a student of the Muir Central College, who heads the B. A. list, and has received the Government scholarship for study in England, received his education at the Aligarh Muhammadan College up to the Entrance Class. The students of no other College have made such great progress in English literature as those of the Aligarh College.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The Prayág Samāchār (Allahabad), of the 29th April and the 6th May, publishes a letter received from Pandit Devadatta Sharma, the editor of the *Godharm Prakāsh* journal, Cawnpore, in answer to the notice published by Thakur Nawal Singh in the *Prayág Samāchār* of the 22nd April, charging the Hardwār Cow Protection Society and Seth Mohan Lal with making an improper use of the funds of the society. The Pandit brings countercharges against the Thakur, and endeavours to show that the Thakur and his brother were turned out of the society when they were found to have misbehaved themselves and to have appropriated to their own use the money belonging to the society. Seth Mohan Lal himself gave a donation of Rs. 500 to the society. An account of the income and expenditure of the society is published in the *Godharm Prakāsh* every month, and the funds have been deposited with a respectable Hindu banker of Cawnpore, whose son, Babu Ajudhia Prasad, Honorary Magistrate, is President of the Society. Seth Mohan Lal being Secretary since Nawal Singh has been turned out of the society, it has enjoyed the sympathy and confidence of the Pandas of Hardwār and the Hindu community in general.

The *Najmu-l-Akhhbār* (Etāwah), of the 28th April, regrets to say that the management of the Muhammadan religious endowments at Lucknow. Muhammadan religious and charitable endowments at Lucknow is very unsatisfactory. The income from the Husainabad endowment is being devoted to purposes other than those for which it was intended. The Muhammadan nobility and gentry of the city do not pay any attention to the subject. It was hoped that the Anjuman Dāru-l-salām would do something, but it has itself been threatened with dissolution on account of a misunderstanding having arisen among its members.

Circulation,
185 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 2nd May, regrets to say that the mutual enmity between the Shias and the Sunnis of Lucknow continues to increase. The misunderstanding between the two sects had its origin in the use of the words *Bila Fast* by the Shias in their *Azān* or call to prayer. The Sunnis protested against the use of the words, and the matter was referred to the Magistrate, who passed judgment in favour of the Shias. The Sunnis were dissatisfied with the decision, and religious feeling continued to run high. Lately the two sects had a dispute with each other as to the use of the mosque at Bāns-ki Mandi. The City Magistrate gave permission to both parties to use the mosque. Evidently the decision was an unsatisfactory one, and a serious affray occurred on the 26th April. Several men received grievous hurt and lie in the police hospital. It remains to be seen how the local authorities, who receive handsome salaries from the public treasury for maintaining peace and order among the people, will settle the quarrel. The City Magistrate was not well-advised in allowing both the sects to use the mosque at the same time. If he again passes such unwise orders in the case, the breach will become still wider. Some evil-minded Muhammadans, who desire to obtain influence over their ignorant co-religionists, are chiefly to blame.

Circulation,
425 copies.

They went over the city impressing upon butchers, weavers, water-carriers and other such classes of men, the necessity of offering up daily prayers. The demonstration made by

them at Kaisarbagh in condemnation of the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath's Lucknow speech, and in which they induced the lower classes of Musalmáns to take part, tended to stimulate religious feeling. If the local authorities desire to put a stop to religious quarrels, they should find out the wicked ring-leaders of the two factions and warn them to mend their ways.

Circulation,
285 copies.

The *Devanágri Gazette* (Meerut), for April, received on the 2nd May, states that during the late Nauchandi fair at Meerut, the advocates for the use of Hindi in place of Urdu in the courts of justice made

A drama performed by the advocates for the use of Hindi to show the ambiguity of the Persian character, Meerut.

speeches in favour of Hindi; exhibited scenes from the magic lantern; and performed four dramas at the house of Maháráj Mulchand. The *Gazette* publishes the first and the last scene of one of the dramas called the *Kishti Kasbi Náta*. In that drama a District Superintendent of Police is represented as sending an order in Urdu to a Sub-Inspector of Police to keep ready for him a *kishti* or boat. The Sub-Inspector mistakes the word *kishti* for the word *kasbi* and produces a prostitute before the Superintendent on his arrival. The Superintendent becomes very angry with the Sub-Inspector and tells him that he sent orders for a boat and not for a prostitute; while the Sub-Inspector replies that he received orders for a prostitute. The Superintendent's wife, who overhears the conversation between her husband and the Sub-Inspector, considers her husband to be a man of loose character and is displeased with him. The Superintendent sends for his Sarishtadar, who explains to her how the mistake arose, owing to the ambiguity of the Persian character, and removes all suspicions from her mind as to her husband's character.

Circulation,
156 copies.

A correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 28th April, abuses a correspondent of the *Pate Khan* of Lahore, in reply to an attack made on him in the latter.

Quarrel between the correspondents of two vernacular newspapers.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Hussain	1889. 7th & 28th, May	4th	232 copies.
2	Agra Punch	"	"	"	Amir Khan	" 28th	1st	156 "
3	Alin-i-Akhdār	Moradabad	"	"	Dilawar Ali	" 30th	2nd	120 "
4	Akhdār-i-Akhdār	Jaunpur	"	Bi-monthly	Muhammad Badiru	" "	4th	...
5	Akhdār-i-Alam	Meerut	"	Weekly	-l-Haq. Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" "	3rd	63 "
6	Akhdār-i-Chunār	Chanās	"	"	Rajab Ali Khan	" "	2nd	160 "
7	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatu-l-lah	" "	3rd	200 "
8	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Gulab Bai	" 27th & 30th, Apl.	29th & May 2nd.	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
9	Almora Akhdār	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 29th	1st	85 copies.
10	Amru-i-Akhdār	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" May 1st	4th	300 "
11	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	" Apl. 27th	29th	123 "
12	Asad	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" May 3rd	4th	250 "
13	Bhārat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	" Apl. 19th	29th	100 "
14	Bhārat Jivan	Benares	"	"	Ram Krishn Varnā,	" May 29th	1st	1,500 "
15	Buddhi Prakash	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Chandra Shekhar	" May 1st	5th	29 "
16	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishun Sarup	" "	4th	225 "
17	Charpās	"	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	" Apl. 28th	1st	173 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
18	<i>Colvin Gazette</i>	Unao	Urdu	Monthly	Ilāhī Bakhsh	For May	1889.	...
19	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	"	Weekly	Thākūr Prasād	Apl. 27th	May 2nd	200 copies.
20	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	Rāmpur	"	"	Muhammad Husain	" 29th	Apl. 29th	447 "
21	<i>Debandhri Gazette</i>	Meerut	Hindi	Monthly	Gauri Datt	For April	May 1st	285 "
22	<i>Hindustān</i>	Kālakankar...	"	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	Apl. 28th to May 4th.	" 2nd	240 "
23	<i>Hindustān</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasād Varma	" 28th	Apl. 29th	...
24	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasād	" 27th & May 1st.	" 30th & May 4th.	100 "
25	<i>Jalwa-i-Ezadi</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil...	" 25th	Apl. 30th	125 "
26	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Saiyid Hasan Jāfar,	May 1st	May 4th	395 "
27	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	"	Bhaggu Khān	" 29th	" 2nd	240 "
28	<i>Kārnāmā</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yāqūb...	Apl. 29th	" 5th	250 "
29	<i>Kāshi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu...	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	May 3rd	"	530 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).
30	<i>Kāyasth Akhbār</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Rudra Prasād	1st	4th	700 copies.
31	<i>Khushid-i-Afāq</i>	Pilibhit	"	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khān.	Apl. 28th	1st	200 "
32	<i>Mashir-i-Qasr</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Ghulam Muhammad.	May 1st	3rd	150 "
33	<i>Matla-i-Nār</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Durga Prasād	Apl. 27th	1st	48 "
34	<i>Mihri-i-Nuzar</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	" 28th	"	300 "
35	<i>Mufid-i-Am</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khān	May 1st	" 3rd	150 "

36	<i>Naiyar-i-Isam</i>	...	Moradabad ...	"	...	Weekly	...	Anjad Ali	...	Apl.	29th	...	2nd	...	175	"
37	<i>Najmu-l-Akhhár</i>	...	Etawah	"	...	Bi-weekly	...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán	...	"	24th & 28th,	...	30th & May	...	185	"
38	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	...	Moradabad	"	...	Weekly	...	Avtar Krishn	...	"	26th & 30th,	...	30th & 2nd,	...	250	"
39	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	...	Jaunpur	"	...	"	...	Muhammad Muhsin,	...	Apl.	29th	...	30th	...	75	"
40	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	...	Agra	"	...	"	...	Jamná Dás Biswás...	...	"	30th	...	1st	...	620	"
41	<i>Naem Akhhár</i>	...	Lucknow	"	...	Bi-monthly	...	Dwárká Prasád	...	"	5th	...	"	...	300	"
42	<i>Nisamu-l-Mulk</i>	...	Moradabad	"	...	Weekly	...	Fahimu-l-din	...	"	30th	...	2nd	...	100	"
43	<i>Naru-l-Anwár</i>	...	Cawnpore	"	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	"	27th	...	30th	...	279	"
44	<i>Nyaya Sudhá</i>	...	Harda	"	...	"	...	Wásudeva Bháskar	...	May	1st	...	4th	...	418	"
45	<i>Oudh Akhhár</i>	...	Lucknow	Urdu	English.	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	...	Apl.	29th to May	...	30th & May	...	690 copies (in-	
		...					...		...		4th.	...	2nd & 4th.	...	cluding 94	
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		...					...		...			...		...	ment).	
46	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	...	"	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	May	2nd	...	5th	...	425 copies.	
47	<i>Prayág Samákhár</i>	...	Allahabad	Urdu	...	"	...	Dewakí Nandan	...	Apl.	29th	...	30th	...	400	"
48	<i>Rafiu-l-Akhhár</i>	...	Benares	Urdu	...	"	...	Ghulám Husain	...	"	21st	...	29th	...	250	"
49	<i>Rahbar</i>	...	Moradabad	"	...	"	...	Partáb Kishun	...	"	30th	...	2nd	...	75	"
50	<i>Rájpútána Gazette</i>	...	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi...	...	"	...	Murad Ali	...	May	1st	...	3rd	...	491	"
51	<i>Rath Prakhásh</i>	...	Ratlam	Urdu	...	"	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	Apl.	18th	...	30th	...	100	"
52	<i>Rodnah</i>	...	Lucknow	"	...	Daily	...	...	...	"	27th to May	...	29th & 30th	...	250	"
		...					...		...		1st.	...	& May 1st &	...		
		...					...		...			...	4th.	...		
53	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhákár</i>	...	Udaipur	Hindi.	...	Weekly	...	Banshi Dhar	...	"	29th	...	3rd	...	110	"
54	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	...	Meerut	Urdu	...	"	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	May	1st	...	4th	...	...	
55	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	...	Moradabad	"	...	"	...	Banwari Lal	...	Apl.	28th	...	30th	...	...	
56	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	...	Khandwa	"	...	"	...	Lakshman	Anant	"	24th & May	...	29th & May	...	250	"
		...			...		...	Prayági.	...		1st,	...	4th.	...		
57	<i>Surma-i-Rozgár</i>	...	Agra	Urdu	...	"	...	Itrat Husain	...	May	1st	...	4th	...	300	"
58	<i>Tahzib</i>	...	Moradabad	"	...	"	...	Muzaffar Ali Khán...	...	Apl.	27th	...	29th	...	60	"
59	<i>Tamannái</i>	...	Lucknow	"	...	"	...	Puran Chand	...	"	8th & 16th,	...	1st	...	130	"
60	<i>Tohfa-i-Hind</i>	...	Bijnor	"	...	"	...	Jairáj Singh	...	"	22nd & 29th,	...	3rd & 4th,	...	200	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded):

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
61	<i>Tak-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	1889.	1889.	325 copies.
62	<i>Upkarak</i>	Agra	"	"	Narayan Prasad	Apl. 24th	Apl. 29th	250 "
63	<i>Prati Dhara</i>	Dhar	Maráthi	"	Wasudeva Trimbak	" 30th	May 1st	115 "
64	<i>Zarif-ul-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Kapse. Sabit Ali	" 25th & May 2nd.	Apl. 29th & May 5th.	"
						Apl. 24th	" 28th	112 "

LUCKNOW,

The 11th May, 1889.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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